

AUSTRIA'S PEACE TERMS

Army to Be Demobilized, Warships Given Up, Much Territory Evacuated and Allies to Control Rail and Water Ways

"If It Happens In New York
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The



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Weather—Unsettled to-night; Tuesday fair and cooler.

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AMERICANS TAKE 17 TOWNS, 5,000 MEN, WEST OF MEUSE; NOW GAINING ON EAST BANK

Liggett's First Army Passes Stenay and Is Only Ten Miles From Sedan—New York and New Jersey Men With the Advancing Troops.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The American First Army, continuing its advance northwest of Verdun, extended the attack to-day to the east bank of the Meuse. Gen. Pershing reported that all towns on the west bank of the river south of Halles have been captured.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Americans extended their attack to the east of the Meuse this morning, it was announced in the official American communiqué. The attack is progressing favorably.

West of the Meuse the Americans have passed Stenay on the west and are within a mile and a quarter of the important town of Beaumont, ten miles southeast of Sedan and six miles northwest of Stenay.

All towns on the west bank of the Meuse below Halles, seven and a half miles northeast of Buzancy, have been occupied. On the left flank, where Gen. Liggett's and Gen. Gouard's armies join, the Americans are approaching Verriers, five miles east of Le Chesne.

The Stenay gap, through which the German armies expected to pass in their retirement south of the Ardennes, has been rendered untenable by the newest American advance.

American troops in passing Stenay on the west cut the line of communication between Stenay and Beaumont. The German armies have thus been virtually split, so far as freedom of maneuvering is concerned.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—In his report to-day Gen. Pershing announces an advance for the First Army of twelve miles on an eight-mile front in three days. Prisoners captured numbered more than 5,000. More than 100 guns were taken. In the action have been regulars and National Army troops from Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, New Mexico, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Gen. Pershing mentions the capture of seventeen towns and villages, including Boult-aux-Bois, Autruche, Belleville-sur-Bar, Harcourt, Germon, Bar, Authe, Fosse, Sommeville, Belval, Nouart, St. Pierre-mont, Barcourt, Tilly, Halles, Montigny, Saasey, Chailion-sur-Bar and Breuille-sur-Bar.

Heavy losses, Gen. Pershing says, have been inflicted on the enemy, due to the continuous blows during the past month and by the surprise and force of the renewed attack on Nov. 1. Statements of prisoners show that his organizations have been thrown into great confusion. Several complete battalions and whole battalions have been captured by American troops.

M'ADOO VOTED FOR T. R.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Senator McAdoo, in a letter today to Representative Foss, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, said he voted for Theodore Roosevelt for Governor of New York in 1898, in order to support the national administration in the war with Spain.

"I believed then as I believe now," Mr. McAdoo wrote, "that in time of war the duty of every genuine patriot is to support the President whether Republican or Democrat."

WOMEN TO VOTE WITH MEN ON A HUNGARIAN REPUBLIC; REFERENDUM NEXT MONTH

Both Sexes to Have Same Rights in Deciding Future Form of Government for Their Country.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The population of Hungary a month hence will take a public vote to decide on the question of a Monarchy or a Republic, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen to-day. In the balloting the women will have the same electoral rights as the men.

COURT OF ALLIES URGED TO TRY ALL WAR'S CRIMINALS

British Attorney General Would Force Enemy to Surrender Every Guilty Person.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Establishment of a grand court of Allied representatives, civil and military, for the purpose of trying those guilty of crimes during the war is advocated by Sir Frederick Edward Smith, the British Attorney General, in an interview in the Daily Express.

Sir Frederick, who is an authority on international law, urges that the jurisdiction of such a court apply especially, although not exclusively, to those caught red-handed or observed committing crimes. He contends that the guilty parties must not be allowed to shift the blame upon their superiors, as otherwise every war criminal among the Germans might shuffle the entire responsibility upon the Emperor.

Moreover, the Attorney General argues, the guilty persons must not be permitted to put themselves outside the jurisdiction of the court, and the surrender of those not in Allied custody should be demanded under the peace terms.

WHITMAN ODDS DROP AND BETTING IS DULL

Governor Is 8 to 5 Favorite, but Smith Men Find Little Money for Them to Cover.

According to reports from both Republican and Democratic camps, there was a decided lull in election betting this morning. Gov. Whitman on Saturday ruled favorites at 2 to 5 and shortly after the market opened to-day it was found the odds had dropped to 8 to 5. Tammany leaders declared there was very little Whitman money in sight. From reports received from up-State, Alfred E. Smith's friends are confident that by 5 o'clock to-morrow morning he will be an even favorite.

Election betting in Brooklyn is on the basis of 8 to 5, in favor of Whitman, with the Smith followers asking 2 to 5 and getting few bets. Five hundred dollars even money was wagered that Kings County would go Democratic by 35,000. A bet from Youngstown, O., placed \$2,500 against \$2,000 on Whitman. Other speculations, even money, are that Smith's plurality in Greater New York will be 100,000, and that Whitman's plurality in the rest of the State except Greater New York, will reach 250,000. Five hundred dollars even money was accepted that the women in Kings County will vote two to one for Smith.

FATE OF KAISER BEFORE REICHSTAG GROUPS TO-DAY

Emperor Reported Opposing Terms of Truce, While Civil Leaders Favor Acceptance.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—The Reichstag groups will confer to-day and to-morrow for the purpose of arriving at a decision on the question of the Hohenzollern dynasty, says a Zurich despatch in L'Information, quoting the Badische Presse.

The German press believes that the Kaiser and military headquarters propose to refuse the terms of the armistice, while the civil Government is inclined to accept them. The tension between the two factions is said to be critical.

The Berliner Tageblatt declares that only abdication of the Kaiser will relieve the situation.

GENEVA, Nov. 4. (Associated Press).—Dozens of trunks bearing the royal Hohenzollern monogram have been arriving in the past week at the luxurious chateau named Bounos on the Lake Zug. The chateau, which is flying the German flag, is the property of Baron von Klenz, a German.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—It is reported the Kaiser prepared and signed his abdication last Wednesday, to go into effect the moment Germany signs the armistice with the Allies. There is no confirmation obtainable, though the belief persists here that Wilhelm will have to go.

SIRENS SHRIEK AUSTRIA OUT

Whistles and Bells Tell City That Armistice Is in Effect.

Pandemonium was turned loose for ten minutes this afternoon in Greater New York. Whistles blew and sirens shrieked, bells jingled and jangled and clanged from fire stations, tugs, steamers, churches and factories.

It was the announcement to the city that Austria was out of the war. The Police Department wanted the word from Washington that the armistice had been signed, sealed and delivered and then touched off the noise producers.

Five sirens in Brooklyn responded, six in Manhattan and one in the Bronx. Bells rang from twenty-nine churches and 184 factories to help the din.

Two Years for Trying to Kill Wife.
Ray Wilson, a colored moving picture actor of No. 252 Adams Street, Brooklyn, pleaded guilty to attempting to kill his wife Florence, in County Court in Brooklyn to-day, and was sentenced by Judge McInerney to Sing Sing for from two and a half to four and a half years.

INFLUENZA'S FEVER weakens the system, Imperial Granum, the Unswerving Food, builds up the wasted tissues, its refreshing flavor tempers the difficult appetite. Any druggist, 25 cents.—Adv.

ITALY GETS ALL SHE CLAIMED; FOCH TO CARRY OUT TERMS

Conditions Now Being Drawn Up for Germany Seen in the Drastic Document, Which Orders All Germans From Italy and Balkans.

Ships to Be Surrendered Include Fifteen Submarines, Three Battleships—Allied Prisoners to Be Released—Naval Bases Given Up.

TERMS TO GERMANY WILL BE EQUALLY SEVERE.

TERMS like those to Austria applied to Germany will also insure the freedom of the seas and will so reduce Germany's grand fleet that there will be no possible question of supremacy of the Allies on sea.

The armistice was acclaimed here as a victory. Those who have been demanding unconditional surrender seemed satisfied by the sweeping severity of the document.

It became known definitely that the nation could assume that the German demands would be comparable to the Austrian.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Terms of armistice under which land and sea forces of what once was the Austro-Hungarian Empire have laid down their arms were announced to-day simultaneously in Washington and the Allied capitals. They accomplish complete surrender and open Austrian and Hungarian territory for American and Allied operations against Germany. Following are the main terms:

MILITARY CONDITIONS

- 1.—The immediate cessation of hostilities by land, by sea and air.
- 2.—Total demobilization of the Austro-Hungarian Army and the immediate withdrawal of all Austro-Hungarian forces operating on the front from the North Sea to Switzerland. Half of the Austrian equipment to be delivered to the Allies.
- 3.—Complete evacuation of all German troops within fifteen days not only from the Italian and Balkan fronts, but from all Austro-Hungarian territory. Internment of all German troops which have not left Austro-Hungary within the date.
- 4.—The administration of the evacuated territories of Austria-Hungary will be intrusted to the local authorities under the control of the allied and associated armies of occupation.
- 5.—The immediate repatriation without reciprocity of all Allied prisoners of war and internal subjects of civil populations evacuated from their homes on conditions to be laid down by the commander in chief of the forces of the associated Powers on the various fronts.
- 6.—All military and railway equipment of all kinds, including coal belonging to or within those territories, to be surrendered. No new destruction, pillage or requisition to be done by enemy troops in the territories to be evacuated by them and occupied by the forces of the associated powers.
- 7.—The Allies shall have the right of free movement over all road and rail and waterways in Austro-Hungarian territory and of the use of the necessary Austrian and Hungarian means of transportation.

NAVAL CONDITIONS

- 1.—Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all Austro-Hungarian ships.
- 2.—Surrender to Allies and the United States of fifteen Austro-Hungarian submarines completed between the years 1910 and 1918 and of all German submarines which are in or may hereafter enter Austro-Hungarian territorial waters.
- 3.—Surrender to Allies and United States with their complete armament and equipment of thirty-four war vessels.
- 4.—Freedom of navigation to all warships and merchant ships of Allied and associated Powers to be given in the Adriatic and up the River Danube and its tributaries in the territorial waters and territory of Austria-Hungary.
- 5.—The existing blockade conditions set up by the allied and associated Powers are to remain unchanged, and all Austro-Hungarian merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture.
- 6.—All naval aircraft to be concentrated at designated places.
- 7.—Evacuation of all the Italian coasts and of all ports occupied by Austria-Hungary outside their national territory.
- 8.—Occupation by the Allies and the United States of America of the land and sea fortifications.
- 9.—All merchant vessels held by Austria-Hungary belonging to the Allies and associated Powers to be returned.
- 10.—No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender or restoration.
- 11.—All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of the allied and associated Powers in Austro-Hungarian hands to be returned without reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

The terms of the armistice are to be carried out under the direction of Marshal Foch, who will designate material to be turned over and supervise the movement of Austro-Hungarian forces to the rear.

Ships to be surrendered include fifteen modern Austrian submarines, three battleships, three light cruisers, nine destroyers, twelve torpedo boats, one mine layer and six Danube monitors to be designated by the Allies.

All other war craft are to be concentrated and disbanded under Allied direction.

Evacuation of Austrian territory roughly corresponds to the boundary lines claimed by Italy under the Italia Irredentia, or Treaty of London Program. The right of occupation by Allied forces is reserved, local authorities to maintain order under Allied supervision.

The only organized military force Austria is permitted to retain is limited to that necessary to maintain order in her own borders. The Danube route is to be kept open by the occupation or di-